TO WELCOME BISMARCK.

EXPECTED IN BERLIN TO-DAY,

PRINCE HENRY WILL RECEIVE HIM AT LORD CROMER SUPPORTED BY THE FRENCH THE RAILWAY STATION.

A PROCESSION TO ESCORT THE PARTY.

PRINCE BISMARCK TO BE THE EMPEROR'S GUEST AT A LUNCHEON, AT WHICH THE

KINGS OF SAXONY AND WURTEMBERG WILL BE PRESENT-THE CITY FILLING UP WITH VISITORS FR. ALL PARTS

OF GERMANY-STUDENTS TO HAVE

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Berlin, Jan. 25.-All Germany is interested in reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, Dispetches from South Germany say that many of the towns there are being, or have been decorated in honor of the occasion. Dr. Schweininger passed a few hours in Berlin to-day, and started at 9 o'clock this evening for Friedrichsruh. He will accompany Prince Bismarck on the journey to Berlin tomorrow. The special train on which the Prince will travel will leave Friedrichsruh at 9:20 o'clock in the morning. Returning, Prince Bismarck will start from this city at 7:19 o'clock at night. The Emperor will accompany him to

the station. It was learned this evening that Emperor William will not go to the railway station to-morrow, as had been expected, to meet Prince Bismarck. He is to meet the King of Saxony at 12:25 p. m. at the Anhalt station, and would not have time to reach the Lehrte station before the arrival of the Prince's train.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, will, with a grand suite of officers, meet the Prince at the railway station. The veterans' guilds, firemen, rifle unions and members of the Turn Verein will form lines from the station all the way to the castle, through which lines Prince Bismarck, Prince Henry and the others of the party will be driven. The route of the procession will probably be over the Moltke Bridge, which spans the Spree near the station, through Eismarck-Strasse and the other station, through Eismarck-Strasse and the other station. streets skirting the Thiergarten to the Brandenburg Gate; thence through Unter-den-Linden. past the palace of Emperor William I, the Opera House and the palace of Empress Frederick to the Emperor's palace, where Prince Bismarck will stay during his sojourn in Berlin, as the guest of the Emperor. All the streets along this route are being decorated in honor

of the Prince's visit. Soon after Prince Bismarck's arrival at the royal palace the Emperor will give in his honor a luncheon, at which the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and all the princes will be present. Subsequently the ex-Chancellor will receive intimate friends and statesmen in his apartments. The Reichstag to-morrow will hold no session,

adjourning over the day in honor of Prince Bismarck's visit. The Prussian Landtag voted down a motion to adjourn until Saturday. The people of Berlin will not be the only per-

sons who will welcome the ex-Chancellor. Trains arriving at the various stations are bringing thousands of people from all parts of the country, who intend to take part in the demonstration. It is doubtful if any occurrence in recent years in Germany has created such widespread enthusiasm as the visit of the Prince. Many thousands of students, among whom Prince Bismarck is a great favorite, purpose having a torchlight process If this shall be carried out, Berlin will see one of the largest affairs of the kind ever witnessed here. The people living along the route by which the procession will probably move from the railway station are taking advantage of the popular desire to witness the spectacle, and are charging enormous prices for the privilege of using the windows of their houses.

The report circulated a few days ago that Count Herbert Bismarck had been snubbed by the Emperor probably had no foundation in fact. It is not believed that, with the negotiations pending for Prince Bismarck's visit to Berlin, the Emperor, even had he felt so inclined, would have treated Count Herbert discourteously. Another fact tending to stamp the report as untrue is that Count Herbert has received a command from the Emperor to visit

him at the castle. The "Reichsanzeiger" (official) says that the mission of Colonel Count von Moltke to Friedrichsruh sprang from the Emperor's personal initiative to heal the breach between himself and Prince Bismarck. The paper adds that no member of the Government had any previous knowledge of the Emperor's intentions to send his aide-de-camp to Friedrichsruh as the bearer of a gift and letter to the ex-Chancellor. The gift of wine, which accompanied the Emperor's first zutograph letter to Prince Bismarck, was

first autograph letter to Fine a case of Steinberger.

A report gained currency this morning that the ex-Chancellor would reach the city early to-day. Thousands of persons credited the report, and at noon Unter den Linden and the Lehrte railway station were crowded with people anxious to welcome the aged statesman. It was 2 to welcome the aged statesman.

o'clock in the afternoon before the crowds be-gan to disperse.

The idea that Bismarck might come to-night had possession of the people until a late hour. In the early evening crowds gathered again at the Lehrte station and Unter den Linden to welcome him, and refused to be convinced for several hours that he would not arrive here be-fore to-morrow noon. The official who for years superintended the arrangements for the Prince's journeys started for Friedrichsruh this

POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE VISIT. POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE RECONCILIA-

TION-UNEASINESS IN FRANCE. London, Jan. 26.-The Berlin correspondent of "The

"Everybody who knows Bismarck opines that his visit must moner or later have practical political consequences. It is entirely out of the question again himself, but should a reconciliation between Bismarck and Caprivi be effected, Count Herbert's return to the diplomatic service would be only a question of time. It is already rumored that Count very improbable. The Prince's adherents wittily describe the wine sent by the Emperor to Bismarck as Lachrymae Caprivi. This is one symptom of the great hopes which Caprivi's opponents placed on the

The Berlin correspondent of "The Standard" says:
"Indications prove that Bismarck regards the reconciliation as purely personal. It cannot, however, remain wholly devoid of influence at home and abroad. Bismarck, on arriving, will wear the familiar uniform of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers."

The Paris correspondent of "The Standard" says that there is some uneasiness in French political circles concerning the possible consequences of the reconciliation. After recalling that the closest friendly relations with Russia were a cardinal feature of Bismarck's policy he adds: "Any movement to effect the renewal of the old state of things would be eagerly watched from Paris, and every attempt would be made to defeat it."

"The Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent says that the Emperor probably will confer a new honor on Prince Bismarck and will decorate Dr. Schweninger.

Paris, Jan. 25.-A dispatch to the "Journal des Débats," from St. Louis, Senegal, French military column has occupied the city of Timbuctoo. The French force, it adds, took possession of the city without resistance. The paper lays great stress upon the importance of the French occupation of the city. Timbuctoo, it points out is the chief religious city of the Western Soudan, and is the leading trade centre of that vast territory.

ARMY DEMANDED BY ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CAIRO-UNFOUNDED

WOULD BE SENT FROM ENG-London, Jan. 25.-It was reported this afternoon that the Duke of Connaught, commander at Anarchist workingman, tried this afternoon to

Aldershot, had received orders to prepare to dispatch a body of troops to Egypt. The report Barcelona. was without foundation in fact. The Duke of Connaught was out all day with troops on a divisional route march. If any men be sent to through a street which is little frequented, a Egypt, they will be merely drafts to fill vacancies | decently dressed man approached it rapidly. left by changes in the British forces in Egypt. | drew a revolver and fired two shots at the Gov-

on the Khedive's behavior agree, with few exceptions, that the Khedive's recent criticisms of British military drill in Egypt have no deep international import, "Le Bosphore Egyptien," published in Cairo, says that the matter was not of a serious nature and has been satisfactorily Other policemen who had been attracted by arranged. The Khedive apologized to General Kitchener, of the Egyptian War Department, and besought him to retain his post. Kitchener con- There he gave his name as Macon, and consented to remain in office. Lord Rosebery, Sec- | fessed that he was an Anarchist. His object retary of State for Foreign Affairs, deems this in shooting Larroca, he said, was to avenge apology insufficient and has directed Lord Pallas, the Anarchist, who was shot for having Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Cairo, tried to kill General Martinez de Campos. Later to demand that the Khediye publish a formal re- he admitted that he was Ramon Marrull. He traction of his strictures on the army and issue grew tenitent after a few hours in jail, and an order praising its condition; also, that he re- protested that he only intended to frighten move Maher Pacha, the Assistant Minister of Larroca. Marrull was wounded in the face War, who is charged with inciting the Khedive | while as was struggling against arrest, but

The Marquis de Reverseaux, the French rep-

The Marquis de Reverseaux, the French representative in Cairo, supports Lord Cromer. Riaz Pacha, the Egyptian Premier, will meet the Khedive at Luxor, and there will draw up the apology which is to be published.

There has been no hitch in Lord Rosebery's programme, and there is not likely to be any; hence the mention of war or heavy transportation of troops to Egypt is absurd. It is probable that only a handful of military police will go to protect foreigners in Cairo, where native riots might occur if the Khedive should not submit to Lord Cromer, an eventuality far from likely. The general expectation is that he will sign at once the apology to be submitted to him at Luxor. "The Times" says that the Khedive must be made to understand that Egypt firm policy in Egypt.

ARGUMENT REGUN IN THE COLONNA CASE, Paris, Jan. 25.-The hearing of the action of the separation began to-day after several postpone-ments. Maltre Debuit, the advocate for the Princess, was pleading in another court, and M. Deveille. Maltre Desjardins objected to any further delay. and the court ordered that the case be proceeded.

M. Destarding said that the children had not been allowed to be taken to see Prince Colonna, despite the order of the court granting that privilege, on the pretext that he was living at a hotel. In not the Princess, he asked, living at a hotel? He then marriage the Prince had fived in Paris, virtually

M. Desjardins asked him to tell the Court why Prince had been deprived of seeing his children whom he loved tenderly. M. Deveille answered it the children were ill with influenza. He furthwould abduct them. She would however, nor their father to see them at her hotel to-mort The case was then adjourned until next Thursd

FIFTEEN KILLED IN A RAILWAY WRECK St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.-A dispatch from Orenconnecting Orenburg and Samara, in Southeast Russia. A passenger and a freight train ran into

THE POPE FRAMING AN IMPORTANT AD-

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS. FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to "The Standard" from Odessa says that more than 2.760 pauper leabrews started from that city for England last week.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the lower tribonal placing the affairs of the Marquis de Mores in the hands of trustees, in order to prevent his contracting debts or entering business without their sanction.

Paris, Jan. 25.—A majority of the members of the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a tariff of 8 frances be placed on corn.

corn.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The Emperor has commanded Reinhold Begas to modify the model of the monument to Emperor William I, and submit it again to the approval of His Majesty and the Reinhaugh He also has instructed Begas to give an opinion of the Opern-Platz, opposite the University, as a site for the monument, in preference to the open space near the Old Castle.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

THE ANATHEMA ON THE FRENCH OMITTED-FEW

ANCIENT BRITISH PERRAGES. ANCIENT BRITISH PRESENCES.

Curses for the French.—On every Christmas Day since the Napoleonic invasion of Russia in 1812 a prayer has been recited in all the churches of the Czar's Empire, calling down the curses of Heaven upon the French. Indeed, the annthema formed part of the Christmas Day liturgy of the orthodox Church. Last Christmas it was for the first time omitted, by order of the Emperor and in deference to the susceptibilities of his new ally.

Where J J. Astor Worked,-The death of Henry Broadwood, senior partner of the planoforte manufacturing firm of John Broadwood & Sons, at the age of eighty-two, severs an interesting link with the past. It was his father's house of business that young John Jacob Astor, from Waldorf, in Germany, the founder of the vast Astor fortuce, worked as a poor clerk and scraped together enough money to pay for a steerage passage to Baltimore.

adopted by the European governments to test the character of the wounds which would be inflicted by their new regulation rifles. The Spanish Govby their new regulation rifles. The Spanish Government a few months ago experimented upon live animals with that object in view, and the Rumanian military authorities have recently been making use of human corpses for the same purpose. These were placed in rows like soldiers on the field of battle, and then shot at. At a distance of on metres, five bodies were placed fifty centimetres apart, and at that range bullets penetrated three bodies in succession.

England's Peerage Modern.—Few of the members of the British House of Lords can claim descent or even distant relationship with the barons of King John's time, who extorted from him the Magna King John's time, who exteries from him the Magna Charta. Of the 538 temporal peers, no less than 256 have been created since the certaining of the present century, and 126 during the last century, leaving only sixty-two whose titles were conferred prior to the year 1700. Of the entire number, only five can go back as far as the XIIIth century.

Damages for Avalanches.-It is high time that the Swiss Government put a stop to the scientific investigations of one kind and another which it has been organizing of late, for the inhabitants on the been organizing of late, for the inhabitants on the slopes of the St. Gothard and adjoining valleys, having ascertained that the State scientists have declared that the tunnelling of the mountain has led to an increase in the number of avalanches, have now instituted lawsuits against the Federal Government as the party responsible for the damage to their property by avalanches, basing their claim upon the official recorts.

KHEDIVE MUST APOLOGIZE. WOUNDED BY AN ANARCHIST.

RETRACTION OF HIS CRITICISM OF THE THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF BARCELONA JOHN Y. M'KANE FACES THE JURORS. SHOT IN THE JAW

> HIS INJURY NOT DANGEROUS-ARREST OF THE WOULD-RE ASSASSIN, WHO HAD SOUGHT TO ALARMED BY AN ACCIDENTAL EX-

Barcelona, Jan. 25.-Ramon Marrull, an assassinate R. Larroca, the civil Governor of

Sefier Larroca left the Prefecture at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. As his carriage was passing The English and French dailies which comment ernor. The second bullet lodged in the Governor's left jaw. The few passers-by hurried to assist the Governor, but before they reached the carriage the coachman had jumped from the box and, with the help of a policeman, had seized and disarmed his employer's assailant. the shooting took charge of the prisoner and hurried him off to the central police office.

The Governor was taken back to the Prefect-

came out to discuss it. While the general uncasiness was most perceptible, a tremendous report was heard in all parts of the city. The
harbor district was shaken as if by an earthquirke. Great alarm was manifested by the
people, as they supposed that the Anarchists
had blown up a public building. The explosion was, however, purely accidental. A large
quantity of dynarsite, which was to be used in
blasting for the new harbor works, had been
set off through the carclessness of a workingman.
Two men were killed and great damage was
done to property near the scene of the explosion.
Madrid, Jan. 25.—A Cabinet meeting was
called as soon as the news of the attempt to secure the swifter punishment of An-orfenders. The decision of the Ministers known. Governor Larriva has made exceedingly popular recently in official

THE SICILIAN CIVILIANS DISARMED. ANARCHIST GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE CARRARA

REGION VIRTUALLY DISSOLVED. Rome, Jan 25 - The Palermo branch of the Fasci In consequence of the many arrests of Anarchist leaders in Carrara, the Anarchist groups throughout the Carrara districts have been virtually dissolved.

SPANISH AMERICAN TOPICS

OF PARAGUAY-DESCRIDANTS OF MONTEZUMA:

who have been infesting Cuba, pillaging, kidnapping

Republic of Bolivia, who deserted his post during the Pacific Chillan-Peruvian-Bolivian war, carrying with tim in his flight the war treasure of his country, has just been condemned once more by the Congress of the Republic. This Assembly has unanimously declared that Señor Daza shall never return to his country, and that he shall be immediately shot if ever he be caught attempting to

paign for the Presidency is more active than any previous one since the fall of Dictator Solano Lopez, the fought so bravely against the South American

The steamer Aquila, which was nearly the cause of a quarrel between Chill and Argentina during the latest civil war in Chill, and which finally remained the property of the Santiago Government, was offered for sale recently. That vessel was used as a Chilia transport, and the Government of Chili declined to sell it to the Brazilian rebels or to President Peixoto, as it desired to remain strictly neutral between the rebels and the regular Government at Rio de Janeiro.

It is officially announced from Mexico that Señor don Agustin Maldonado, of y Carvajal, Marquis de Castellanos, his two brothers and his sister, all of whom live in Madrid, have been recognized by the Mexican Government as the descendants of the Aztee King Montezuma. The same Government will pay them a pension, and has given orders to that effect to Senor Limantour, its Minister of

Dr. José C. Lôpez, General Treasurer of the Re-Deputy and Provincial Governor, died recently in the city of Nueva, San Salvador. He was also a prominent literary man, the oldest professor in the university, and the author of several works, among them one entitled, "Ephemerides of Salvador," which is in press, and which contains important facts about the history of the Salvadoran Republic. public of Salvador, and formerly Secretary of State,

The papers from the United States of Colombia relate the failing down of the enormous tamarind tree which shaded the country house at San Pedro Alejandrino, in which Belivar the Libertador lived during his last days of misfortune. Neither the house nor the statue erected near the porch suffered any damage from the fall of the tree. The pedagogic Congress of Central America, be-

fore separating, voted four resolutions, substantially as follows: The unification of public instruction in as follows: The unlikeation of public instruction in Central America is possible, convenient and necessary; the governments of the five Republics are requested to appoint plenipotentiaries, in order to prepare, by December, 1881, at the latest, the new organic law of instruction; the lay or religious character of the official teaching in the States will not be an obstacle to the unification of the technical instruction; the holding of annual congresses, like the one just closed, is recommended.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING. Hartford, Jan. 25,-Intended train-wreckers are New-England Railroad west of this city. An attempt was made to wreck train No. 86, the east-bound noon express, between Waterbury and Bristol yesterday. The engineer noticed obstructions on the track in time to stop his train and remove them. They consisted of several pieces of old fron wedged between the ralls. There is no clew to the perpe-rators. THE TRIAL UNDER WAY.

OUTRAGES AT GRAVESEND RECOUNTED BY ED-WARD M. SHEPARD-WITNESSES EXAMINED.

John V McKane faced twelve men in Part I of the Supreme Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to answer for his behavior at the last election campaign in preventing William J. Gaynor, now Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Gaynor's assistants from copying the registration lists in the town of Gravesend. The corridors leading to the courtroom were crowded long before the court was opened, although the hour was earlier than on ordinary occasion; and they remained crowded after it was opened and the business of the day had begun. The court proper was comfortably filled, but there was no crushing. The spectators in that part of it were most of them decent-looking men. But up in the gallery there appeared a motley collection of persons.



MR. SHEPARD OPENS FOR THE PEOPLE. The average Tammany gang which one sees on occasions of political excitement would object tricts, will be open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. on to being classed with them. They were the per- Tuesday next, January 30, the day of the special sonal followers of McKane-the fellows who Congress elections. Vote early, and see that gave permanent effect to the "modest" asser- your neighbor who, equally with you, is intertion of their boss that "injunctions don't go in Gravesend," by clubbing, knocking down and vote, too. Keep in mind the Congress district arresting honest citizens.

Judge Kenneth F. Sutherland and Judge Newton, Michael P. Ryan bringing up the rear. "Mike" the bailiwick of the fallen boss, and an election inspector to boot. He drilled the men and superintended the voting exhibition which they gave at Gravesend on Monday, when 134 ballots were put in the box in half an hour! It was no wonder his face broadened into a smile when Mr. Shepard reached a certain point in his opening address to the jury. This was his reference to the "fake" attempt of McKane's men to copy

THE WAY THEY COPIED THE LISTS. "How long will you be?" Judge Gaynor's men

" 'We don't know,' answered the inspectors. "When will you be through?"

"'We don't know,' they said. 'Perhaps after

"Now," continued Mr. Shepard, "at the slow rate of copying one name a minute, it would men who worked in Joseph Loth's factories; at relief to the Treasury. This is not the time to take one man working ten hours each day, eleven least they did until the prospects of the Wilson

He didn't say, as he might have said, that two men working with the rapidity with which they voted last Monday could have done the work in a day or at most in two days. It was the recollection of this which made "Mathematical and made the opening address. F. D. Chatterton was secretary, and also spoke, severely denouncing the tariff tinkering in Washington. John Clark and Samuel Well-wood also spoke. The following letter to Colonel Brown was read:

General Hilario Daza, the ex-President of the guilty of trying to copy the registry lists a heinous offence; but that they were vagrants. money in their pockets?"

On another occasion Judge Bartlett smiled and forgave everybody else, too, for smiling, and that was when Mr. Shepard spoke of how remarkably expert on all matters concerning intoxication McKane's employes were.

"It is a curious circumstance," he said, "that when a man wishes to copy a list of voters or to Side Republican Club in West Eighty-secondserve a subpoena, he becomes a drunken loafer the moment he reaches Gravesend. He may have been sober up to the time he crossed the dividing end he becomes drunk. Yes gentlemen, this is a curious feature of this curious case. But perhaps," he added, with an air of mock apology, "there may be some attempt on the other side to explain it away."

ard's colleagues in the prosecution, listened attentively to the opening speech, as did all the other lawyers, and only once or twice did he lean over to suggest something which the prose cutor seemed to have forgotten.

A CLEAR CASE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Shepard spoke for four hours, and pre sented a clear case for the people. McKane was taking notes at intervals during all this time, and now and again he would throw down his pen, lean back in his seat and look at the jury with a weary sigh, as much as to say: "Gentlemen, do you really believe I am as bad as all that?" But the men in the box heeded not this, for their eyes were fixed now on the The hall was filled so full of men that those Judge, now on counsel, each with a stony and

FIGHTING FOR PROTECTION, DEATH TO THE WILSON BILL.

THE LIVELY CAMPAIGN FOR MESSRS. QUIGG AND SIGRIST.

INSULTED WORKINGMEN MAKE A STINGING REPLY TO COLONEL BROWN'S ATTACK ON THEM AS "LIARS" AND "TRAMPS"-

THEY PROMPTLY "CALL HIM

The Republican campaign against the Wilson tariff bill and for the election of Lemuel E. Quigg and Frederick Sigrist to Congress in the XIVth and XVth districts is going on with excellent results. Every day witnesses great inroads upon the ranks of the Free Traders. Colonel Brown's speech at Columbus Hall on Tuesday evening, in which he lost his temper and called the four members of the wage-earners' committee who had investigated and exposed his labor record "tramps," is reacting upon the Democratic candidate throughout the district. "I believe that they are tramps," he said of these workingmen, "and not citizens," This is the language the Colonel used about them, as given in the report of the meeting printed in that excellent Democratic newspaper, "The New-York Times." "The Times's" report attracted the attention of many Tammany men yesterday whose sympathies are with the laboring men of the city, and they did not hesitate to condemn the Colonel's conduct as outrageous and indefensible, and said that it would lose him hundreds

The tide against Brown and Straus is plainly rising in both districts. Republicans, Anti-Free-Trade Democrats, employes and wage-earners are banding together against the atroclous Wilson bill, and in the three working days which remain before the special election of next Tuesday a great deal of work will be done to bring about the success of Quigg and Sigrist. Emplayers are realizing how important it is that their employes should be allowed plenty of time to vote on Tuesday. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers, business men and all others who have voting employes in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts will find it to their own interest to give their men the whole day off. Do not forget that the polls in every election

district, or those in the XIVth and XVth Disested in smashing the Wilson bill, puts in his boundaries. They are as follows: The XIVth To judge from the look of McKane, he is District extends from Fifty-second-st. on the already a beaten man. He entered court with West Side between Seventh-ave, and the North River, and on the East Side from Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventy-ninth-st., and from Central Park Ryan is the principal of a public school within to the East River. The XVth District takes in all that part of Manhattan Island east of Central Park and Seventh-ave, above Seventy-ninthst., extending north to the Harlem and east to the East River.

A LETTER FOR MR. BROWN TO ANSWER. William L. Brown, at a meeting in Columbia Seventy-eighth-st. and First-ave., on Wednesday night, referred to the workingmen who had signed a report, charging him with dodging labor questions while he was in the Legislature, as tramps and not citizens. A meeting of workingmen was held last night in Library Hall, One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st, and Amsterdam-ave., under the auspices of the Joseph Loth & Sons' Branch of the Workingman's Protective Tariff League, at which his remarks. The meeting was strictly a workingman's meeting, and all the speakers were

enth-st, and Eleventh-ave; in present position over six years.

THOMAS W. O'KEEP'E. machinist, Eim Flax Mills, since March, 1888.

A. R. HERSHAFT, foreman of spinning in Travers Bros. Twine Company; five years in present position

JOHN WALKER, foreman of machine shop for Travers Bros. Company for four years.

The Republicans of the XXIIId Assembly Dis trict met last night in the rooms of the West st., and listened for several hours to strong and interesting speeches by able orators in support of Lemuel E. Quigg. The XXIIId Assembly District Republicans turned in a big majority last fall for their candidate for the Assembly, and by the hard work that they have been doing In the present campaign they hope to roll up even a larger majority than last November. even a larger majority than last November.

There was plenty of enthusiasm last night, and even a number of unemployed workingmen who were present, who have little cause to be happy save in the hope of a Republican victory, showed almost effervescent good spirits. General Sheridan, who made the principal speech of the evening, had no trouble in convincing every man present that a Republican victory on January 39 would be the first step in the road which will being presently back to this country. ary 30 would be the first step in the road which will bring prosperity back to this country. Edward Lauterbach was expected to address the meeting, but he was unable to be present. Strong arguments for protection and the doctrines of the Republican party were made by Thomas P. Wentworth and John L. N. Hunt, Mr. Hunt, who is president of the West Side Republican Club, presided.

LIVELY MEETING IN BOHEMIAN HALL

There was a redhot political meeting in Bohemian Hall, at No. 1,341 Avenue A last evening. in the rear of the seats were obliged to stand impassive stare. The whole tone of Mr. Shep- wedged in a solid mass. Most of them were

In the rear of the seats were obliged to stand wedged in a solid mass. Most of them were ard's statement touching that feature of the law which demands that the registration lists be accessible to any citizen, although merely preliminary, appeared so plain compared with the jugglery by which McKane and his officials successfully evaded this obligation, that every man, except a Gravesend official, was convinced before any witness was put upon the stand.

"Political power," said Mr. Shepard, "is sometimes greater in the hands of a man who holds no office than in the hands of a man who holds no office than in the hands of a man who holds no office than in the hands of a man who holds no fitted the will of the people in this city, maybe of this State, and possibly of this Nation. That result may be attained lawfully, nor it may be attained unlawfully. If it is meant to be attained unlawfully, how can you prevent fraud if the lists cannot be examined before election?"

Then he went over in detail the now familiar story of the wearisome, but fruitless, efforts of Judge Gaynor and his representatives to obtain copies of the lists, and dwelt on the absurdity of a registration of 6,347 votes out of a total population of 8,400.

"In no community outside of Gravesend," said counsel, "do we find a larger proportion of continued on Fifth Para

INCOME TAX FASTENED ON IT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS VOTES THAT THEY SHALL BE ONE MEASURE.

WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMAN DEFEATED.

HIS PROPOSITION FOR SEPARATE CONSIDERA-TION VOTED DOWN BY 89 TO 71 IN SPITS

OF HIS EARNEST APPEAL-"IT IN-

VOKES DEFEAT." HE SAYS-RICH. ARD CROKER TAKES A HAND

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

IN THE FIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- After a stormy session which lasted two hours and a half the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives to-night voted to attach the Internal Revenue bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday to the pending Tariff bill. Chairman Wilson's substitute, which provided that the Internal Revenue bill should be brought forward as a separate measure under a special rule as soon as the Tariff bill should have been disposed of by the House, was lost by a vote of 71 to 89. The vote, therefore, did not disclose the full strength of the income tax men, a great many of whom thought that as a matter of policy it would be wiser not to encumber the Tariff bill with the internal revenue sections, Bourke Cockran and a number of other Democrats who are opposed to an income tax, whether as a separate measure or otherwise, served notice on the caucus that they would not be bound by its decision, but it is the opinion of Judge Holman, who presided and who favors an income tax, that the resolution binds them. It was apparent from the time the caucus assembled and Mr. Fithian offered his resolution that the men who were determined to fasten the income tax provision upon the Wilson

the men who were opposed to an income tax at all, made a gallant fight. URGED AS A PARTY NECESSITY. To Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, was intrusted the resolution which provides that the income tax and other internal revenue provisions shall be attached to the Wilson bill, and that two days shall be allowed for debate thereon before the final vote is taken on the bill and amendments, He supported the resolution in a vigorous speech, and was followed by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, one of the sub-committee that framed the Internal Revenue bill, who advocated it with all the power and eloquence at his command. He dwelt upon the necessity of providing means to carry on the Government as speedily as practicable, and urged that with a Treasury deficit staring it in the face the party could not afford to cass, without any provision for raising revenue, a bill which would create a further large deficiency. Other speeches in the same line were made by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, and several other leaders. Mr. McMillin, of Tennes-

bill would carry the day, but those who were

opposed to this as a matter of policy, aided by

see, who was chairman of the sub-committee that framed the bill, said in part: "The gentleman from West Virginia says that the income tax is right. Then why not take the matter up at once and pass it? He says that the corporations are against us. Then why should we hesitate? We need and must Colonel Brown was severely taken to task for have more revenue, and that as soon as practicable. The increase in the tax on whiskey and some other articles will speedily bring some hesitate." Mr. McMillin's speech excited a good

deal of enthusiasm and applause. LIKELY TO DEFEAT THE WILSON BILL The longest speech of the evening was that of Chairman Wilson, who spoke with great earnestness and deep feeling. He proposed that the Committee on Rules should be requested to bring in a rule providing for the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, and fixing a date

for a final vote thereon immediately after the

Tariff bill is disposed of, without the intervention of any other business.
"If you fasten the income-tax provision upon the pending bill you invoke its defeat," he declared; and he continued: "An income tax is right, and under the circumstances it is necessary, and yet it is a measure that never was proposed in a Lemocratic National platform. We went to the country on the issue of tariff reform. We a pledged to it. Is it fair or just to the people who intrusted us with power on that pledge to encumber the bill designed to redeem it with a provision which will inevitably embarrass and may defeat it? Is it fair to the man who has been the foremost

leader and strongest champion of tariff reform

Mr. Wilson spoke in this strain for some twenty minutes, and begged Mr. Fithian to withdraw his resolution in the interest of party harmony and success, but the latter declined to do so. It is possible that Mr. Wilson might have carried his point had it not been for the declarations of several men who spoke on his side that they were unalterably opposed to an income tax. Speeches in opposition to the introduction of the internal revenue sections as an amendment to the Tariff bill were made by Messrs. Reilly, of Pensylvania; Black, of Illinois; Outhwaite, of Ohio; Cockran, and Tracey, of New-York, and others. Mr. Cockran was unfortunate in not obtaining the floor until the caucus had become impatient for a vote, so that he had not a fair opportunity to submit his views. He was not the only speaker, however, who labored under that disadvantage, for the caucus was a most disorderly gathering, and the loud and repeated cries for "Order," could be distinctly heard in the corridors adjoining the Representatives' chamber. After all was over and the caucus adjourned, a member of it remarked in a sarcastic tone: "It was the most intellectual feast indeed."

MANY NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT. his resolution in the interest of party harmony

MANY NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT.

What the effect of placing the income-tax provision in the Wilson bill will have upon the fate of that measure in the House remains to be seen. One of the Tammany Representatives said to a Tribune correspondent this afternoon that he thought fifteen or sixteen of the New-York Democrats would vote against the bill if it should carry an income tax, and, he added, that the bill was a rather heavy load to carry even without that obnoxious provision. He also admitted that the opposition to the bill is steadily growing, and attributed it largely to the influence of the flood of protests and petitions which has been pouring in upon Democratic members during the last six weeks. Amos Cummings said, in reply to a question, that he had received at least a score of protests against the Wilson bill from workingmen's organizations in his district, and he presumed that the experience of other Congressmen from New-York and Brooklyn was similar to his own. There is no doubt that the authors and advocates of that measure have begun to feel some uneasiness in regard to its prospects. That was unmistakably increased by the appearance at the Capitol this morning of Richard Croker, who held a conference in the Speaker's room with the Representatives from New-York City. All sorts of reports in regard to this conference were flying about the Capitol during the day, but the one that gained general credence was that Mr. Croker's mission in Washington was to defeat the income tax. That was the impression which Mr. Croker himself seemed to desire to create, for he caused it to be spread among newspaper men and others. Men who know something of Mr. Croker's methods did not accept the statement, however, without a large mental reservation, and their caution was fully justified later in the day when General Sickles in a speech resenting some reflection. Amos Cummings said, in reply to a question,

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